

But that requires the President to nominate someone to lead our nation's international development efforts. It is critical that a USAID administrator get in place as soon as possible.

How to inspire the political will—in the U.S. and around the world—is something the child and maternal health advocacy community needs to think long and hard about.

This is an area where policy, politics, and pressure need to come together to make real change.

Unless a new model of grassroots advocacy, political engagement, lobbying of Congress and the White House, and real pressure from Americans all across this country takes place—from school children to church groups to civic organizations—I am afraid maternal and child health will stagnate as an issue and we will not be successful at appropriating the increased dollars needed to save lives.

The reality we are facing is that the political and policy success of the global HIV/AIDS community has put a real squeeze on all other global health accounts.

In the House FY2010 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill we invested \$7.8 billion for global health with seven out of every ten dollars going to HIV prevention, treatment or care. With regard to treatment, PEPFAR has created a global health entitlement program that means a person's lifetime treatment for HIV takes priority over other health investments, like child and maternal health. The cost is not only financial, but tradeoffs are being made that can be counted in lives lost—too many lives.

As Congress goes through our own domestic health care reform all of my colleagues and I have heard first hand stories from countless constituents about their challenges accessing or affording quality health care. Those stories and the people who tell them demonstrate the real need for health care reform.

Who are the mothers and fathers and children we are willing to invest our tax dollars, our energy and our ideas for to build healthier families and communities in far away places? Unless we can make these lives real—less of a statistical abstraction—tens of millions of children and millions of mothers will continue to die.

Last week Nicholas Kristof wrote in his New York Times column that “humanitarians are abjectly ineffective at selling their causes.”

He went on to say, “I also wonder if our unrelenting focus on suffering and unmet needs stirs up a cloud of negative feelings that incline people to avert their eyes and hurry by. Maybe we should emphasize the many humanitarian successes, such as falling child mortality rates since 1990—which mean that 400 children's lives are saved every hour, around the clock.”

If Mr. Kristof is correct in his assessment, then we should be championing successes—every toddler who is now a teenager because of access to basic healthcare, good nutrition and clean water.

It is absolutely remarkable to know that there are circumstances in which for a few hundred dollars invested in the right place, at the right time, with the right intervention available—an illness can be prevented, an infection can be treated, a mother can deliver a child safely. Hundreds of thousands of American citizens are contributing their own money to NGOs to make a difference in the life of a family or person they don't even know. If those Americans can be mobilized to make child and maternal health a priority for President Obama and Congress then the power of the American people and our tax dollars will save lives—millions of lives.

As we all know there are many competing development challenges that require re-

sources and collectively contribute to making poor communities healthier, more successful, and better prepared to meet the opportunities of the future. Whether it is basic education, agriculture development, clean water, or maternal and child health, we need to make smart investments that produce results and demonstrate to the American people real improvements in real people's lives.

Let me conclude by asking for your ideas and suggestions about how to mobilize and inspire action from the American people, Congress, the White House, as well as foreign leaders to make maternal and child health a global priority. I would like the opportunity for a dialogue on what NGOs, donors and policy makers can do to energize, mobilize and communicate more effectively on this issue.

As all of you know, I am the author of H.R. 1410—The Newborn, Child, and Mother Survival Act—which authorizes the development of a U.S. strategy to reduce child and maternal mortality and implementation of the strategy by USAID.

It is a good bill, but it's not enough.

We need a campaign—a movement—in support of the millions of children and women's lives we can save if we only try.

We need action in Congress and parliaments in donor and developing countries.

We need to organize parents and children as activists.

We need to motivate and mobilize a political movement that will create the support for the resources to allow investments in interventions that will save lives, change communities, and transform our future.

I am committed to making pregnancy, child birth and a newborn's start in the world safe, healthy and a joy for every family—even the poorest of families in the poorest of countries.

We have a lot of work to do to make this vision a reality and I look forward to hearing you ideas about how we can get moving.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 103RD BIRTHDAY OF MRS. PAULINE M. ELLIOTT

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I would like to request the House's attention today to pay recognition to the special life of Mrs. Pauline Elliott of Anniston, Alabama.

The daughter of Lena Geneva Rosamond Morrison and James Edward Morrison, Pauline Morrison Elliott was born on August 13th, 1906. Pauline is the first of six children, and today is the sole survivor of her siblings. Mrs. Pauline Morrison Elliott was married to Mr. William Hoyt Elliott of Rome, Georgia for sixty-seven years.

Mrs. Elliott was an active member in the Broadmoor Church of God serving as the clerk, a Sunday school teacher, and a member of the choir. Because of the Elliotts' dedicated service, Broadmoor Church of God added a new wing to the church in honor of Hoyt and Pauline Elliott.

Since joining Harvest Church of God, this past Mother's Day Mrs. Elliott was honored with an award for being the eldest mother in their congregation. She resides with one of her three nieces, Ms. Helen Chastain Bennett, in Anniston, Alabama.

Today I would like to wish Mrs. Pauline Elliott a very Happy 103rd Birthday.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. HERGER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the House Republican standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 3288, the Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

Requesting Member: Congressman WALLY HERGER

Bill Number: H.R. 3288

Account: Federal Highway Administration, Federal Lands (Public Lands Highways)

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Butte County Association of Governments

Address of Requesting Entity: 2580 Sierra Sunrise Terrace, Suite 100, Chico, CA 95928

Description of Request: Provide an earmark of \$2 million for the Forest Highway 171 widening project. This project will upgrade a 9.6 mile section of roadway that crosses federal lands between communities of Inskip and Butte Meadows from a one-lane gravel road to a paved two-lane route. These improvements are necessary to provide an emergency evacuation route for Upper Ridge residents who are surrounded by federal forest lands that have not been properly managed to mitigate the threat of catastrophic wildfire. The need for this project is greater than ever considering the Humboldt Fire and Butte Lightning Complex Fires that swept through the ridge and surrounding areas last summer destroying homes and forcing thousands of people to evacuate the area. The project will also increase the chances for effective efforts to control instances of wildfire by cutting in half the response time for fire backup support services. The total project cost is approximately \$21,000,000. The county is using its State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) dollars (approximately \$2,665,000) for the project. It has received a \$5,000,000 grant from the Federal Highway Administration's Federal Lands Highway Program, \$5,800,000 in SAFETEA-LU, \$980,000 and \$998,450 in the FY08 and FY09 appropriations bills.

VOLUNTEERING IN AMERICA 2009

HON. JASON CHAFFETZ

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, volunteering in America 2009 found that a total of 61.8 million Americans volunteered through an organization in 2008.

For the fourth year in a row, Utah was the top volunteer state with a volunteer rate of 43.5%. With a whopping 62.9% volunteer rate, Provo, Utah again led the nation in volunteering rates from mid-sized cities.

Every day millions of Americans are helping to solve some of our toughest challenges. Instead of turning inward, Americans are responding to tough times by reaching out to help others in need.

Volunteering is a great way to address pressing community needs and the people of

Provo, Utah are demonstrating that on a daily basis.

During this prolonged economic recession, the need of volunteers is growing. I am proud of the many Provo city residents who are pitching in to help.

TRIBUTE TO DR. SANKU S. RAO,
M.D.

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to commend the service of my constituent Dr. Sanku S. Rao, M.D., who recently completed a one-year term as President of the American Association of Physicians of Indian Origin (AAPI).

Dr. Rao has practiced Gastroenterology and Internal Medicine in Enid, Oklahoma at St. Mary's Regional Medical Center since 1979. He is a member of the American Society of Internal Medicine, serves as Chairman of the Oklahoma Blood Institute, is President-Elect of the Garfield County Medical Association, and is Board Certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine.

Dr. Rao was elected President of AAPI for 2008–2009. AAPI has entered its 28th year, and with 15,000 members, it is one of the largest ethnic medical associations in the nation. Dr. Rao is truly committed to the Indian American community and serves as a vital link between the medical communities in the U.S. and India. As President of AAPI, Dr. Rao organized the Indo-U.S. Healthcare Summit in New Delhi, India in January 2009. Medical specialists from the U.S., India, and the UK discussed prevention, treatment and the management of six major diseases including heart disease, diabetes, infectious diseases, HIV, tuberculosis, and allergies, and promoting better maternal child health care. Dr. Rao established a free endoscopy clinic at a hospital in Hyderabad, India and has assisted young Indian American physicians to secure residency positions in the U.S.

Dr. Rao exemplifies the success story that has made Indian American physicians so vital to our health care system. He graduated Valuedictorian of St. Paul's High School in Hyderabad and received his medical degree with distinction from the Institute of Medical Sciences in Hyderabad. He completed his medical residency and fellowship in New York and has been a longtime resident of Oklahoma. He lives in Enid with his wife, Dr. Sanku Rohini, and has two children, Archana and Ameet Rao.

I want to congratulate my constituent Dr. Sanku Rao for his able service as the national President of the American Association of Physicians of Indian Origin.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WATERFRONT BROWNFIELDS REVITALIZATION ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, today I am proud to introduce the Waterfront

Brownfields Revitalization Act. This bill will authorize a much needed grant program to assist communities that are overcoming the unique challenges of waterfront brownfields and foster innovative approaches to remediation.

America's industrial heritage was established along the banks of its rivers, lakes and coasts. Our nation's vast and interconnected natural water system helped provide the power that fueled our rise to international prominence, and allowed us to move our manufactured goods efficiently to all corners of the country. However, that legacy also includes many decades of environmental contamination on the waterfront. Abandoned factories, dilapidated mills and underutilized ports can be found along the shores of many metropolitan areas. As localities seek to reconnect with their waterfronts and revitalize their downtowns, brownfield barriers threaten to derail community efforts to create jobs, promote recreational opportunities, restore the ecology, increase tourism, and grow their tax base.

Waterfront brownfields present challenges beyond typical environmental assessment and cleanup projects. Hydrology, water quality, wetlands, endangered species, habitat, dredged materials, flooding, environmental infrastructure, navigation, and other considerations must be carefully addressed so as not to exacerbate existing site contamination. Typically, waterfront brownfields require the involvement of multiple governmental agencies. As such, waterfront brownfields require special attention and resources to overcome their larger hurdles.

In my own district, the city of Rochester, NY is currently working to revitalize its beautiful waterfront, while attempting to cope with the unique challenges that waterfront brownfields present. The city is undertaking a major community revitalization strategy to redevelop its port and waterfront area into a mixed use development, which will include housing, commercial, retail, and educational uses, enhanced recreation, new parks and open space, and improved public access to Lake Ontario, the Genesee River and the surrounding ecosystem. However, because the Port of Rochester was used extensively for industrial purposes from the late 1800s into the first half of the 20th century, significant environmental remediation will be required prior to redevelopment.

Initial investigations have found that more than ten acres of the site contain up to several feet of slag from a former iron works. Portions of the site are impacted from petroleum releases and unsuitable fill materials. Old Genesee River deposits on the site and bank sediments have been shown to contain high levels of heavy metals cadmium and silver as well as pesticides and furans. The marina must also be dredged. Before the waterfront reuse can proceed, the Port of Rochester must first address an estimated \$500,000 in environmental assessment issues related to contaminated sediments, beneficial reuse of sediments, groundwater contamination, and waste characterization related to the construction of the marina—and an unknown level of remediation.

Madam Speaker, Rochester is not alone in facing these types of complicated and expensive challenges to redevelopment. Cities all across the country are dealing with similar roadblocks as they try to engage incorporate waterfront real estate into their redevelopment

plans, from Yuma, AZ and Portland, OR in the west, to Savannah, GA, and Philadelphia, PA in the east, and almost everywhere in between where lakes and rivers exist.

My bill recognizes that the federal government can be an effective partner to communities interested in reconnecting with their waterfronts. Specifically, this legislation would authorize the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish a waterfront brownfields pilot demonstration program to provide localities and other eligible entities with up to \$500,000 to assess and cleanup waterfront brownfields. The bill would also establish an interagency taskforce on waterfront brownfields restoration to identify barriers and potential solutions to waterfront brownfields revitalization, and seek methods for federal interagency collaboration on such projects.

As cities across the country struggle to thrive in a changing global economy, and as our domestic manufacturing continues to diminish, it is imperative that Congress do all that it can to help these cities redevelop and succeed. Industrialization and manufacturing helped make this country the power that it is today, but as manufacturing has moved overseas it has not only taken jobs and changed the economic base of many industrial cities, it has also left behind decades of contamination. This legislation will give these cities the support they need to redevelop in an environmentally safe way, and utilize their waterfront as an incredible economic asset.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF
HALLIE BOTTER WYNNE

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 2009

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, the city of Mobile and indeed all of South Alabama recently lost a dear friend, and I rise today to honor her and pay tribute to her memory. Hallie Botter Wynne was a beloved citizen who, for 97 years, lived a spirited life dedicated to her family, friends, and a multitude of community endeavors.

Hallie Wynne loved life. Her adult years were characterized by her vivacious pursuit of countless interests, the evidence of her rich life. When she graduated from Murphy High School in 1930, she had lettered in several sports and distinguished herself as a varsity basketball standout. Soon after, she co-founded the Ladies Auxiliary of the Gulf Fishing and Boating Club in Mobile. The active life Mrs. Wynne began as a young woman continued into her adult years; she became an avid sailor out of the Buccaneer Yacht Club alongside her husband of 51 years, Red Wynne, Sr. In all of her recreation, she excelled: she was recognized as a champion skeet shooter and known to friends as a formidable poker player.

Her energy and spirit overflowed to the community, and Mobile came to know Mrs. Wynne as a respected businesswoman. As general manager of Chin Laundry and Drycleaners, she beautifully served the community of Mobile until the birth of her children. She and her husband owned nationally-recognized Wynne's Kennel where they bred and showed championship English bulldogs and cocker spaniels, dogs that made the couple immensely proud.